

**ABSTRACT****ANALYSIS OF MALARIA RISK FACTORS INCIDENT IN LAMBADA VILLAGE SEULIMUM DISTRICT OF ACEH PROVINCE***Cross-sectional observational study***Rachmat Hidayat**

Malaria is a contagious disease that is still a public health problem in the world. Malaria is easily spread to a number of residents, especially those residing in the rice fields, plantations, forests and beaches. Environmental and socio-cultural factors greatly influence the spread of malaria in Indonesia. People's behavior and attitudes are also strongly associated with infection with malaria. In this study, we want to know the influence of socio-cultural factors (the behavior) and environmental factors as well as the residential community spreading mosquito breeding places (TPN) on the incidence of malaria in the village of Lambada Lamteuba districts. This study is a cross-sectional observational study. The study was conducted in the form of two activities, that is direct observation of the habits and behavior and observations on mosquito breeding places (TPN) and the discovery of *Anopheles* larvae. The study group consisted of a group of people who suffer from clinical malaria and non-malaria clinical groups. The research data were statistically analyzed using *chi square* test with a significance level of less than 0.05 ( $p < \alpha$ ) to find a significant relationship between the disease and the factors that contribute to the causes and multiple logistic regression for which the most influential variables on the incidence of malaria in village of Lambada in Lamteuba district. *Chi square* analysis showed that the risk factors was sleeping habits outside the house at night. Multiple logistic regression analysis showed that there are no risk factor contribute in malaria incidence in village of Lambada Lamteuba district. It assumed that there are another factor that contribute in malaria incidence in this study.

Keywords : malaria, risk factors, mosquito breeding places